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Plaintiffs' Response to Defendants' Opposition to Preliminary Injunction

Plaintiffs next seek to address Defendants' arguments regarding this Court's jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief. Plaintiff Shia Association has filed two (2) immigrant petitions on behalf of their longtime minister, Dr. Nabi Raza Mir. The first is currently on appeal for a second time with the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO), and the second petition is still pending the Citizenship and Immigration Services. Therefore, this Court lacks jurisdiction to review the merits of either petition, since there is no final agency action on the petitions. Significantly, however, Plaintiffs are not challenging the merits of the pending petitions. Rather, Plaintiffs submit that their constitutional rights are violated by Agency regulations, and that the regulations exceed the authority provided by the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Plaintiffs argue that the Agency's refusal to accept Dr. Mir's adjustment of status application concurrently with the second I-360 petition results in a denial of Dr. Mir's right to due process and equal protection, and also to the Shia Association's constitutional rights under the First Amendment.

Defendants argue that the regulations were promulgated in part to protect the interests of businesses who are often at risk of losing foreign workers to companies abroad. Here, the interest of the Shia Association, a prominent and well-established institution, is parallel: to retain its minister so that they may continue practicing their religion. As stated in Plaintiff's Complaint, it would be very difficult for the Shia association to replace Dr. Mir because Shi'a clerics are exclusively educated abroad. The Shia Association, rather than seek to immigrate a new minister, petitioned for Dr. Mir, who had already served the congregation for three years, while he had two years remaining on his R-1 visa. Because Dr. Mir and his family members have not been permitted concurrently file applications for adjustment of status, they fell out of status after the expiration of their R-1 visas on January 30, 2007, and have not been able to request employment authorization since that time. The constitutionality of the Agency's regulations which prevent Dr. Mir and his family from filing the

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adjustment of status applications, and which may cause the Shia Association to lose their minister for months or years, cannot be challenged in any other venue.

Defendants argue that the policy to refuse concurrent filings from religious workers, while accepting the same from all other employment-based applicants, is a discretionary decision, and therefore non-reviewable under 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(2)(B)(ii). (Defendant's Opposition, Fierro Decl.) However, it is well-established that while the discretion to grant or deny an application for adjustment of status is a discretionary decision, the refusal to accept an application altogether, is not encompassed in the meaning of "discretionary action" under 8 U.S.C. 1255 (a). This Court's jurisdiction to issue preliminary injunctive relief in this case is supported by the Ninth Circuit's ruling in Barahona-Gomez v. EOIR, 167 F.3d 1228 (9th Cir. 1999) and by the Supreme Court's decision in McNary v. Haitian Refugee Ctr., Inc., 498 U.S. 479, 492 (1991). In Barahona, the Ninth Circuit found that the district court had jurisdiction to enter an injunction and that the issuance was not an abuse of discretion, as a serious question was raised as to the legality and constitutionality of agency directives and the balance of hardships tipped sharply in the plaintiffs' favor. Barahona-Gomez v EOIR, 167 F.3d at 1233. Similarly, in McNary, the Supreme Court found that a district court may exercise jurisdiction over plaintiffs' claims where they are "general collateral challenges to unconstitutional practices and policies used by the agency." McNary v. Haitian Refugee Ctr., Inc., 498 U.S. at 492.

Plaintiffs also seek to clarify one additional issue. Although the Department of State has declared that there are no more visas available for this fiscal year (Defendant's Opposition at 7), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services is currently accepting adjustment of status applications until August 17, 2005. Att. 1 (USCIS Update July 17, 2007). Moreover, Dr. Mir attempted to file his adjustment of status application when visas were available for religious

Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs renew their request for preliminary injunctive relief enjoining the government from calculating unlawful presence or making a finding that Plaintiffs have accepted unlawful employment during the pendency of this case.

Dated: August 3, 2007

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Respectfully Submitted

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July 17, 2007

Contact: Office of Communications

202-272-1200

USCIS Update

USCIS Announces Revised Processing Procedures for Adjustment of Status Applications

WASHINGTON—U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) announced that, beginning immediately, it will accept employment-based applications to adjust status (Form I-485) filed by aliens whose priority dates are current under the <u>July Visa Bulletin</u>, No. 107. USCIS will accept applications filed not later than August 17, 2007.

On July 2, 2007, USCIS announced that it would not accept any additional employment-based applications to adjust status. USCIS made that announcement after receiving an update from the Department of State that it would not authorize any additional employment-based visa numbers for this fiscal year. After consulting with USCIS, the Department of State has advised that Bulletin #107 (dated June 12) should be relied upon as the current July Visa Bulletin for purposes of determining employment visa number availability, and that Visa Bulletin #108 (dated July 2) has been withdrawn.

"The public reaction to the July 2 announcement made it clear that the federal government's management of this process needs further review," said Emilio Gonzalez, USCIS Director. "I am committed to working with Congress and the State Department to implement a more efficient system in line with public expectations."

USCIS's announcement today allows anyone who was eligible to apply under Visa Bulletin No. 107 a full month's time to do so. Applications already properly filed with USCIS will also be accepted. The current fee schedule will apply to all applications filed under Visa Bulletin No. 107 through August 17, 2007. (The new fee schedule that becomes effective on July 30, 2007, will apply to all other applications filed on or after July 30, 2007).